"HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

Now the Inickerbocker Pestival Was Enjoyed by New Yorkers and Suburban Consins.

THE DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Thanks to the Giver of All Good and Pledges to Bacchus.

The Festival in the Palaces of the Rich and the Haunts of the Poor.

Miry Streets, Unpleasant Weather, but General Joyourness-The Day at the Public Departments, the Churches, Charitable Institutions and Prisons.

Yesterday could scarcely be called a pleasant day in the way of weather, though the association ich cluster around the opening leaf of the volume of the new year, and the agreeable ceremonies that in New York have from time immemorialrate, for conturies—given it a singular and delight-ral charm, redeemed it from duiness. Indeed, the new year was as perversely dismal as the last day of its predecessor, and if it does not improve in its ways it will scarcely deserve a very hearty welsome. The thermometer was far above the tradi-tional point of the season, and the ground, in place of teing covered with a mantle of pure snow, o hardened by

THE BRACING INFLUENCE he a cheerful frost, was miry with the horrors of a thaw; overhead the sky was shrouded with low clouds, and no bright sun shed its radiance upon the streaming crowds of busy New Year's callers Bo far as weather was concerned the day was an ablect failure: words can but imperfectly express its nauseous horrors; and this, in the tech of the loud and consident prophecies we heard some time ago of a severe winter, was especially disappointing. If the powers welcome blessing of frost and snow-and what winter is enjoyable without sleighing and skating?—they have been criminally regardless of the needs of the son to defer so late the advent of these wholeome accessories of New Year festivities.

COULDN'T STOP THEM. But these unfavorable influences were not allowed by young men so enthusiastically energetic as the YAY bachelors of New York to interiere with the ime-honored custom of New Year's calls. The niles of beauty cheered them forward through the Bark mist that filled the streets, and they reaped an ample reward for possible colds and saturated shoe-teather as they emerged into the genial warmth of the drawing rooms. "A happy New Year, and many of them," sprang to their lips as they hurried forward to meet Amanda or Kate, and they pledged an joyous deflance of depressing outdoor accidents brimming bumper to the health and happiness of the presiding deities of their temporary haven of peroge.

FACING THE MUSIC. What mattered mud and mire to them as their hearts dilated beneath the genial inspiration of the The memories of this happy New Year were destined to cheer them through another long, dreary year of work, and eagerly they yielded to tates of duty. They gallantly visited through eir list of friends with unflinching firmness, and had the day been ever so fine the muster rolls of the ladies would scarcely have been inscribed with a greatly lengthened list of calls. New York was indeed as gay as it had ever been on any previous New Yearg. The streets were alive with people from early dawn, and carriages filled with gay rouths rolled along the thoroughfares in cheerful

points rolled along the thoroughfares in cheerful baste.

Nost potent charms.

For the ladies, therefore, the day was an immense triumph. It proved to them that their smalles were more potent than the frowns of the skies, and that the honor of being enrolled among the captive followers of their victorious chariots was greater than the terrors of climate, with catarrhs and consumption filing the Perhaps, however, the weather was a terrible blow to the tectotaliers. Ladies who had resolved not to offer the ruby cup of poison to their admirers qualled at the prospect of sending them uncomforted away to face the gloomy ills of the time, and hans it fell out that yesterday, like many other previous New Years, was marked with sad examples of powerlessness to resist temptation in the shape of festive revellers who had arrived at the seventh heaven of intoxication and reckiess gayety.

So was the world.

This was a sad finale to the many tirades of virtucusiy indignant witnesses against New Year's license. But, after all, it was chiefly the consequence of the day, and if it be ever permissible to ge drunk—which, of course, it is not—yesterday was surely the occasion. Spicen and the blues could hardly have been driven away by harmless potation of lemonade and conce, and the goods the gods have provided to cheer the heart of man were certainly intended for just such gloomy examples of the malice of the clerk of the weather.

A BIG SUCCESS.

A BIG SUCCESS.

Altogether, therefore, yesterday may be said to have been converted into a success by the energy of our young men and the fascination of our young women, in spite of many unfavoring influences. We furnish below special articles describing the yarlous aspects of the celebration—and these deserve to be read with interest, for it will be a full year ere they again brighten the columns of the HERALD.

How It Was Observed In the Churches. Despite the exceedingly threatening aspect which beavy masses of dark gray clouds hanging over the laised of Manhattan presented yesterday morning a multitude of persons of both sexes, who felt devontly inclined and wished to commence the New Year well by praying for grace to assist them in their resolutions and undertakings during 1872, did not hesitate to tramp through mire and mud and mist to the sacred edifices which reared their heads above the fog and lured the eye and heart to lift themselves towards the heavens,

PROM WHENCE ALL MERGIES COME. Testerday, being the eighth day after Christmas, and consequently the auniversary of that upon which our Saviour was carried to the temple in prefer that the ceremony of circumcision might be performed, services were held in almost all the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. With the followers of the first-named faith the

PEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION is a day of obligation, and, therefore, mass was per med at the hours usual to Sundays. The service at St. Peter's, in Barclay street, where the Rev Father Quinn officiated, was well attended, and Father Quinn officiated, was well attended, and a very fair amount of devotees presented themselves at the Church of the Holy Cross, St. James', St. Rose's, St. Francis Xavier's and St. Joseph's. There was rather a poor attendance at St. Patrick's; but that cannot be wondered at, considering the state of the streets in the vicinity of the cathedral. In the Protestant Episcopal churches throughout the city prayers were read and the ordinary Sunday service conducted, but there was no music, and, consequently, little enthusiasm visibly expressed. True, the churches looked pretty enough, for every pillar was encircled by spiral wreaths of virent every greens, over every arch was a tastefully illuminated scroil, and each aliar and reredos greamed with the dainty handlwork of devout sisters in the Lord, yet there was a something wanting, and that was the rich, rolling tones of music from the recedoit, that would echo

that would echo

THROUGH THE VAULTED ISLES

and lend a pleasant accompaniment to the sweet voices of fair-faced devotees. At Grace church a large and fashionable congregation assembled, and at Christ church. Trinity, the pretty little Church of the Transfiguration, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's and St. Alban's the seats were occupied to a considerable extent. It is rather an infliction, now-ever, for a lady to have to assume even the semblance of piety when her thoughts are running in an entirely diverse direction, and who would be such a hypocrite as to assert that her's did not when the knowledge that it was New Year's Day was at her heart and she was well aware that probably ere she would have time to adora herself in "gloss of satin and glimmer of pearl" her doorstep would be besieged by a host of perfumed swains impatient to wish

impatient to wish

"A HAPTY NEW YEAR"

to all her household? The attendance of the masculine element at the various places of worship was very slim. A few patriarchal heads uroke the monotony of the rows of bonnets and jaunty chapeaux; but, save for the harmony that prevailed in every church, an uninitiated visitor would have been prone to imagine that he had made a mistake and intruded upon the meeting of a Dorcas society or a ladies' mission for the suppression of anthropophagy in the Fijl Islands. Every one of Eve's fair daughters seemed pleased to emerge from church, though the prospect of reaching home unsuffied was not a very

cheering one. The whirring wheels of swiftly-driven hacks sent great flakes of greasy mud flying through the air, and lucky indeed was the demoisselle whose raiment did not sustain detriment from them. Showp pettleoats were literally EMBEOIDBRED WITH MIRE, and the dainty hose, that covered the most delicately-turned sucles, which the owners could not possibly help exhibiting as they jauntity skipped over pools and puddles, were invariably bespattered with the fifth that the Street Commissioners seem to delight to see abundant in our greatest thoroughfares. The mere act of going to church on a day devoted almost exclusively to merriment, however, shows that an earnost wish to commence the new year aright pervades the hearts and ininds of our sweet citoyennes.

The Day at the Prisons.

AT THE TOMBS.

Warden Stacom and his deputy, Mr. Pinley, were mable yesterday to give the pleasant intelligence to reporters that the miserables under their charge were to have any especial feasting in honor of the were to have any especial feasing in honor of the great national holicay. Very few people indeed called at the Tombs except the immediate friends of the prisoners, and the sombre pile wore its ordinary melancholy appearance both within and without. The small fry (Baulen, &c.) of the great arch-Tammanylies passed as gloomy a day as the weather has yet vouchsafed them, and all the murderers, ex-murderers, theyes and viliains of all sorts were as happy as their previous virtue might be expected to permit them to be. Take it all in all the Tombs was very dismal yesterday.

Warden Tracey yesterday spread a splendid table

Warden Tracey yesterday spread a splendid table for his guests at Ludlow Street Jail. His deputy, Mr. Gardner, presided during the day, and received with good-natured hospitality and all the ce emony of the old time régime the many callers. The table was sumptuously supplied, and at was no doubt well for the deputy that he had for himself a nuge lemonade bowl upon which to fall back in emergency. The ex-Comptroller was surrounded during the early part of the day by his family, and very few persons called upon him, owing, doubtless, to a respect for the circumstances. The ordinary prisoners were supplied with an excellent dinner.

At the Charitable Institutions In the various charitable institutions of the city good things were provided for the inmates in abund ance, though not with the lavish display that has rations that were put up for Christmas still re rations that were put up for Christmas still re-mained on the walls, and the glifts that were not dis-tributed then were held over till yesterday and given out. Nothing was left undone to make a happy New Year for those who are depending upon public charity. The Howard Mission, Five Points Alission, Newsboys' Home and others had no special festi-vals, but in the others the day was well observed.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS IN BROOKLYN.

The day in Brooklyn was enjoyed in the highest of calling or receiving calls. Neither money nor pains was spared by the hospitable people in the arrangement of the refreshment department for the entertainment of their acquaintances. A hearty welcome and good cheer was accorded old friend and new alike upon crossing the threshold of the hospitable domicile of those who, in many instances, met but once in the twelvemonth, who, but for the recurrence of this time-honored custom. would not, perhaps, meet at all. The custom was, assuredly, never better adhered to than was the case in that city yesterday. The streets were filled from an early hour in the forengon with men, young, middle and old aged, well dressed, smiling and happy, hastening to and fro over the sidewalks or driving about in vehicles, all bent upon cailing to wish "a happy New Year" to this, that or the other friend, who was "at home" to receive them. There were bright eyes peering through the parior windows upon every side, and these pretty lamps of the soul lit up the bath of the sterner though susceptible sex, and added to the zest of the holiday sentiments that permeated the very atmosphere, The public offices and stores were of course closed against business. Mayor Samuel Powell and ex Mayor Martin Kaibdeisch were, however, at the City Hall from ten o'clock A. M. until noon, where they held levee and received the congravulations of their "friends and fellow clitzens," Among those who put in appearance at the Mayor's office were many red-shirted individuals, and thirsty souls who could not repress their indignation and disappointment upon "the awful discovery" that for the nonce there was "not a drop of whiskey" to be had at the Mayor's reception. Mr. Powell is a strict cold water—lee cooled—teetotaler, who would not advise any constituent of his to taste intoxicating drink upon any plea whatsoever. Had the thirsty "les miserables" who went away grumbling known this before they voted would not the result have been different?

Auditor Schaurman and Comptroller Frea Schroder and his Depaty, ex-aucerman whiting, received their friends handsomely in their respective offices. At the County Jail, Raymond street, Sheriff Anthony Walter received calls, without number, almost, it would seem. The quantity of Rhine wine, lager beer, Limburger cheese and Bologna sausage. Ace, masticated at the jail yesterday; is said to have been immense.

The police force of the city was held in reserve, by order of Chief Campbell, to quell any disturbance that might arise. The emergency, however, for their service did not present itself, for though there serves did not present itself, for though there were many men about town toward ev young, middle and old aged, well dressed. smiling and happy, hastening to and fro over the

watch tour" can't in the mgat. Fraying and watching they spent the time until the old year sank to its graye in the sea of ciernity, which ever rolls onward, ruthlessly enguling time, and another page in the great book of life was opened in the birth of the new year. The boys, young and old, who possessed "fish horns"—that instrument which of all others is dearest to the senses of mischievous youth—made night indeous in many sections of the city as they blow, with malicious gusto, nerve-killing blasts to commemorate the approach of the new year. Firearms, too, were discharged upon every side at midnight to "fire the old year out and the new year in."

There were services held at all the Catholic churches, which were well attended, it being the Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord.

Amusements.

The various places of amusement offered attractive programmes for the entertainment of such as purposed passing an evening at the theatre or min posed passing an evening at the theatre or minstrel hall. Hooley's minstrel corps, a very fine
flock of blackbirds that has recently flown from
charred Chicago to Brooklyn, warbled, sang,
danced and played to an admiring audience.
Messrs. Carroll & McCloskey, of the Park Theatre,
offered a treat in the sensational play of "Poverty
Flat," which was given by a good stock company.
The Brooklyn Theatre, Mrs. F. B. Conway, dif"Monte Cristo" for the amusement of the patrons
of that handsome accession to the theatres of the
City of Churches. At the Academy of Music Wailack's troupe gave the "Serious Family" and the
"Bine Devils." Thus it is seen that unexceptional
opportunity was presented for the lovers of drama
and minstrelsy to finish up a day of joility.

NEW YEAR'S IN NEWARK

The citizens of Newark were no exception to the rule yesterday in the general enjoyment of "happy New Year." As at Christmas all business was suspended, and the Newarkers devoted the entire day and well into the night in doing honor to the day after the most approved lashion. The customary poonday levee at the City Hall was dispensed with, ostensibly in consequence of the illuess of Mayor Record, but in reality because the custom, owing to the swarms of hungry small-fry politicians who abused it, had degenerated into one "more nonored in the breach than the observance," At his private residence, however, the Mayor received hosts of private and public callers. He was able to be about his house. The day passed off with unusual quictness and freedom from social excesses. The total number of arrests made in a population considerably over 100,600 during the twenty-four hours was less than as many persons. The prisoners were calledy charged with drunkenness.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The foot and mouth disease is stal prevalent in some parts of England.

The guarantee fund of the United Kingdom Alli ance now amounts to upwards of £75,000. The Town Council of Little has made the study of English compulsory in its primary schools. a Out of 1,099 samples of London milk lately an-alyzed, only twenty-six were found genuine.

The submarine cable between France and Corsica is broken. The rupture is attributed to malevolence.

Photographs of the Tichborne jury, with ludex on names and positions at back, have a large sale in London. The bootch exhibitors were remarkably successful at the Leeds Smithfield Club exhibition helyesterday.

A "clergyman" who holds a ticket of leave habeen arrested at Clayton-le-Moors, Lancasnire, or It is said that the purchase of a very fine hunting forest for a royal sportsman in the vicinity of Rome has been concluded. a charge of lorgery.

The International Society of London has by majority of one resolved to exclude reporters fr The Swiss National Council have resolved to in-troduce a fresh article into the federal constitution legalizing civil marriage.

LITERATURE.

Criticians on New Books. THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT. By George H. Yea-man. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The title of this book and the seven hundred

pages of matter it covers will be apt to repel readers in general from giving that attention to the contents which they deserve. The study of government is too unattractive and dry in this age of light reading, telegrapus, locomotive power and rapid movement in everything, except for a few students and statesmen. People want to know everything through telegraphic or epigrammitic breyity, and to see the most abstruse sciences fully taught by aphorisms. Eminent writers, and even some statesmen among them, nowadays perceive the necessity of conveying instruction on politics or government through the attractive medium of romance or the light literature of the modern novel. Still, the student who is intent on becoming well instructed in the science or art of government and has the patience to carefully study Mr. Yea braces almost every topic pertaining to the subject as:-"The definitions of government and law; the necessity for government; the object and province of government; the origin of government; sove reignty; the forms of government; the three de-partments of government and their functions; the stability and regularity of governments; revolu tions: civil war; political parties; legislation; ad ministration of justice; property; freedom of opin ion, education, religion and exchanges; slavery; race, climate and territorial extent of governments; sovereignty, independence and equality external relations of government; nations; prize law and maritime captures, and expa triation, allegiance, nationality, naturalization and citizensnip." The work shows a great deal of ability and research, and one o the most valuable and interesting features it is the continual reference to the opinions of great writers and states men of all periods. Our own gov ernment and the different civilized governments of the time in their various characteristics are thus placed in juxtaposition with those that preceded them throughout the whole history of civilization. We see how the greatest minds at different periods have been trammelled by the circumstances surrounding them, and have reasoned in accordance with existing facts, or their prejudices, even when the light of abstract truth, science or a higher philosophy seemed to beam upon them. Yet we see again, from the copious quo ations the author makes, that from the earnest dawn of civilization in the East, as well as in the early rade governments of the Northern races of Europe, there minds that perceived the great truths which underlie that liberty and political equality, in connection with stable and good government, which we have realized and which all civilized nations are now striving after. These references to the opinions of great writers on governments in all ages are both interesting and instructive. Mr. Yeaman is a lawyer, and has worked up his matter much as an able lawyer would his plea in any important case. There is, it is true, a redundancy of verbiage throughout his work, as there is in most of the pleadings of lawyers and specches of legislators or pollucians. This fault, arises, no doubt, from his professional habits and from his public life as a Congressman and politician. But he has, notwith ing, clear, liberal and advanced views on the questions he treats. He sees the value of our institutions, and that we have reached the best form of government that has been established. He shows, however, that government is a development, and that in a free country like ours, where the sovereignty rests in the people, this must be subject to modification, according to circumstances and the will of the people. While holding to local self-government as the bulwark of freedom and as the best means to give the people political education, he is thoroughly national and believes there can be but one sovereign power in the republic, and that is the whole body of the people, acting through its chosen authorities Our space will not admit of an extended review of Mr. Yeaman's work, and, therefore, we'will only add, that in the sound principles latd down in the arguments adduced and in the valuable references to the highest and different authorities on the sub ject of government this is one of the best books ever published. It ought to be in all our colleges, higher schools and public libraries, as well as in the hands of every one studying the science of government.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"BRIGHAM'S DESTROYING ANGEL" Is the sensor tional title of a forthcoming book containing the life and confession of the notorious Bill Hickman, the Danite Chief of Utah Territory. It purports to be written by Hickman himself.

THE FIRST really authentic and complete account of the Patagonians is Captain R. N. Musters' "At Home with the Patagontans: A Year's Wanderings over Untrolden Ground, from the Straits of Magellan to the Rio Negro," No white man had previously explored the whole length of Patagonia A NEW ENGLISH NEWSPAPER has been started in

MR. JOHN EARLE'S "Philology of the English Tongue" is praised by the English reviewers as a most learned and admirable work.

MARY HEALY'S "Lakeville; or, Substance and Shadow," receives from the Saturday Review the praise (rare from that quarter) of being a novel full of enarming freshness," the author of which "has a knack in the delineation of female character amount-

THE STRASBOTTEG LIBRARY makes an appeal to authors, publishers and private individuals in America for any books they may be willing to give to aid in restoring that collection. Mr. M. Richards Muckle, Public Ledger Building, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is the authorized agent for the United States, to whom any contributions may be sent.

THREE DERIVATIONS of the word "gazette" are given:-One, being that the price paid for reading given.—One the news from the official newspaper issued by the republic of Venice, called the Gazetta, was an old coin called "gazetta;" another that the name is derived from "gazzera," meanin a magpie or chatterer; and another that it origi nated in the Latin word "gaza," which, when colloquially lengthened into "gazetta," signifies a little treasury of news. The latter theory is accepted by the Spaniards, and is probably correct. The favorite German word "zeitung" is, in derivation and meaning, equivalent to the English word "tiding" or "tidings;" so that the English, Italian. Spanish and Germans have, by common consent, applied to newspapers a title descriptive of their contents, by calling them either news-papers, little treasures of news, or tidings.

Dr. L. P. MEREDITE, of Cincinnati, has under-taken to tell the world how to talk, in a little volume, soon to be published, entitled "Every Day Errors of Speech."

It Has just been discovered by an English critic that Chatterton manufactured his old English poems, which for a time deceived even literary scholars, out of Kersey's Dictiouary and Speght's Glossary to Chaucer.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY, that is to be, has re-

ceived a gift of all the publications of the early English Text, Chancer and Ballad Societies.
THE THIRD volume of "The Brehon Laws" of Ireland will soon be published by the British Rolls

THE LATEST book of American travel will be stephen Powers' narrative of pedestrian journeys m our half-explored territories of the Southwest. The Columbian Book Company, of Hartford, has it in press, under the title "Afoot and Alone: a Walk from Sea to Sea by the Southern Route: Adventures and Observations in Southern California, New

WINCKELMANN'S "History of Ancient Art." the most valuable text book on the subject, is to be fully brought into English by the translation and publication of volume three of the work, by Dr. G. Henry Lodge, of Boston. James R. Osgood & Co. will be the publishers.

Mr. W. Dodd is preparing a complete bibliography

f books relating to the counties of Northumberland and Durham, England. A "JOURNAL KEPT DURING THE VATICAN COUN CIL," by Professor J. Friedrich, is about to be

printed at Nordifugen. PROFESSOR BARTOLOMMEO CECCHETTI has pub lished a highly interesting work, in Italian, on the "Life of the Venetians in the Middle Ages."

REPUBLICANISM AND FEDERALISM.

The Hopeful Future of the Mountain Republic of Switzerland.

Austria's Difficulties-Reception of the News of Beust's Dismissal in Germany-Cause of Beust's Downfall-Justice of the Czech's Claims for a King-Fights Between the Sclaves and the Germans-Andrassy and His Policy-A Poem of Beust's.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Nov. 13, 1871.

Amid the tumultuous political life of the majority of the European States we appear to have one that has at length attained firm anchorage. While the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung charges Beigium and Geneva with being the hotheds of "black and red ultramontanism;" while Austria is in the midst of a Ministerial crisis and Sciavic-German Magyar disagreement: while Russia is busy at work among the Southern Sciaves and petting Prince Milan, and putting her new Black Sea fleet to rights while the Czechs, with Rieger at their head, are clamoring to have their King, so that they can crown nim with all the ceremonies that have been customary on such occasions since the days ofperhaps St. Wenzel: while in Germania the Jesuits are organizing (wonder) to defend their expulsion from the empire; and in Bavaria the old Catholics are fighting for existence, Switzerland, THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN REPUBLIC, is heard from through the speech of the President of the Swiss Standerath, Kellar, of Aargan, at

the opening of that body on the 6th inst. He tells us that "There is a desire for progress and national freedom perceptible. No toreign despotic command is heard to-day amid the exchange of our views: no storm directening from beyond places fetters upon our discussions, or gives to their course direction and goal. The Bohemian Czechian ones tion, which is affecting the empire on the Danube, touches no interest of our fatherland. Even the allocutions of the curiously so-styled prisoner of the Vatican have not had in the land the sympathy which the cry for aid from the distant Chicago called forth. The kingdom of Italy is laboring on the organization of a beneficent administration and concentrative legislation, hoping thereby to find in Our neighbor State in the West again raised herself up from and the ruins of the catastrophe that befell her, and begins to aarrnge herself under the banner of the republic, in whose principals and consolidation the first condition of national prosperity is more and more acknowledged. Tue new German empire has commenced on the erection of its internal affairs by centralization of progressive legislation upon all those political and social departments whose unity is necessary, not only to the strength, but also to the national life and consciousness of a people-a commencement which, vidualties, gives to us many useful hints. The aged chieftain of the empire has also solemnly promised peace to the nations, and the word of a hero is, as cording to ancient popular bellef, sacred. And, finally, the battle of the intellects, which has arisen in the religious-political department in the boson of the two Christians' confessions, and which is led first by German science and dialectics, scarcely dis turbs our labors; rather we shall easily perceive upon the watch-towers of the times the signs which are opposed to freedom, truth, progress, civil and moral order, and we shall be able at once to recognize the dangers which we have to meet." PAST, PRESENT AND PUTURE.

Happy Switzerland, we can say, with the aged tatesman who uttered these words, and could wish that the statesmen of other countries could utter such hopeful views of the future and present contentment. With what enthusiasm does he speak of the labors completed, and others of still greater magnitude to be commenced? Grand roads have been constructed and the power of the mountains and streams curbed; the great work of correcting the waters of the Jura is nearly completed; from the waters of this river boundless swamps been won and transformed into irulful meadows and now the Gothard Ratiroad is to absorb the energies of Switzerland and allied Powers for at least a decade to come. "Aiready," said Keller, "in the zones touched by the road, the people are think ing about making connections with the great vital artery. The saga of the Greeks praises in Hercules and the twelve labors the champion of Hellenic culture against the rude powers of Nature. But even the son of Zeus did not attempt to bring the golden apples out of the gardens of Hesperiles to his native soil. He gave the work over to the glant Atlas. Switzerland, in so many respects related to the beautiful land of the Hellenes, has stepped out

Atlas. Switzerland, in so many respects related to the beautiful land of the Helienes, has stepped out of the carcle of myths, and to-day, without Hercules and Atlas, and yet with more than hercaiceal abov, on the wings of steam through the primitive mountains, has now an entrance to the garaems of Helientains, has now an entrance to the garaems of Helientains, has now an entrance to the garaems of Helientains, has now an entrance to the great work their spirit, their entirance and the whole strength of their energy, will be engraved by the fatherland, in termal, thankful remembrance, indelbily in the grante of the Gotthard." And speaking of the grante of the will be not provided in the grante of the Gotthard." And speaking of the grante of the will be not be not through, especially on the revision of the bund, he closes: "'Old Janus-like, we must look forward, and at the same time review the ground over when we have come, in order to bring into natural connection the future of the nation and its institutions with the past."

Even semi-official German papers greet this opening message from Berne as a model and as something breating true republicanism, and not the pseudo-material of which Europe has too much. The mention of the Gotthard Railway brings us one of the warmest supporters of the plan. To say the least, the news of his dismissal from his high parent of late that Beust did not enjoy the imperant favor to so great a degree as formerly, and especially was it known that Andrassy has constantly been parent of late that Beust did not enjoy the imperant swort to so great a degree as formerly, and especially was it known that Andrassy has constantly been parent of late that Beust did not enjoy the imperant fewor to so great a degree as formerly, and especially was it known that Andrassy bas constantly been another to the from helping from the Emperor of Germany to the Emperor

was hoped that the dualistic system would be sufficient. But Austria is made up of numerous nationalities, which, seeing the concessions roade to Hungary, at once began to decided or renow similar concessions to themselves. The Czechs, who have been lately claumoring for a king, make this demand, and for the thira time, after the Emperor had twice promised solemnit; to fulfil their wisnes.

The Bohemians have quite as much right to a king as the Hungarians. Both have an unquestioned historical past, and why Hungary should have its king and Bohemian not is not very evident. Andrassy and Benst, always at loggeneads, grew to be alhes against the new Czech movement; Andrassy, because he considered it in some unexplained way or other as injurious to the Hungarian interests. Beust—we know not. Rossuth has intelly written his views upon the subject, and they are, timit a Bonemian kingdom cannot possibly touch Hungarian interests, and he apparently cannot understand the Maygar selbshness in the matter. Now, things have gone so far in Austria that the choice is letted only between federalism and the curtailing of all liberal chords in the Cis-Leinanic lands. The programme of the new Ministry lends to the latter, and the result must be further discontent, not only of the Germans, but of the whole of the Sciavic populations, who see themselves sucrificed to please Magyarian vanity. So long as Austria refuses to acknowledge Bohemian independence the Czechs will salie more and more towards Russia. The clements of dissolution are already at work in the empire, and it will need a skaful statesman to arrest the ruio.

The Demands of the feederal of the Czechs.

In consequence of the resusal of the Czechian demands the Servian journals Zostaca and Narod

THE DEMANDS OF THE CZECHS.

In consequence of the remsal of the Czchian demands the Servian journals Zostaca and Narod are spitting "poison and gail" against the Germans and Magyars, prophesying the downfail of Austria, which according to their view is as sure to come as that the pigrimage of Prince Milan to the Crimea can bring in its trail the uniting of the

South Sciavic lands in the empire standing under the protectroate of Russia. The Press announces that a compromise has been effected between the feudals and Ozechs of Bonemia, and that the defendals for inuependence will be pushed with greater energy than ever. The German journals faint the whole Austrian empire as ripe for revolution, and bring constantly accounts of hostilities between the Sclaves and Germans, and prophesying bloody affairs from the districts occupied by various nationalities. In Gratz a fight is reported to have taken place between the Sclovene and German students, of whom twenty were wounded.

THE ANDRASSY FOLICY, as given by the Press, is greeted by the German press with reserve. This is the retaining of peace with foreign Powers, cultivation of friendly relations with Germany, good relations to the other neighboring States, constitutional development of the internal affairs of the empire, and the preservation of the Austrian interests on all sides. As your

tion of the Austrian interests on all sides. As your Austrian correspondents will, however, give you miler information on this point, I will content myseif with giving some biographical facts connected with

Austran correspondents will, however, give you inlier information on this point, I will content myself with giving some biographical facts connected with

COUNT ANDRASSY'S LIFE.

Count Julius Andrassy, of Esek Szenkiraly and Krasna Horka, is the second son of Count Carl Andrassey, and was born at Zomplin on the 8th of March, 1823. His educatin was completed by travel, generally as partner in the great industrial undertakings carried on by his inther. In the place of the latter he subsequently occupied the position of president of the company for regulating the river Theiss. He distinguished himself in the Landrag in 184 (from zemplin) for his power as a speaker and interary labors. In the revolutionary movements of 184 he took part as a partner in the Landrag in 184 (from zemplin) for his power as a speaker and interary labors. In the revolutionary movements of 184 he took part as a partner in Mayar. Under the April Ministry he was made administrator of the countat of Zemplin and commander of the landstorm. After the Hungarian national government had field in 1843 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy was sent on a mi-sion to constantinopie. After the complete defeat of the Hungarian national government had field in 1843 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, Count Andrassy had to field in 1845 to Debreczin, which had a numerical and the field in 1845 to Debreczin, which had a numerical had a field in 1845 to Debreczin, which had a numerical had a numeri

as he.

From a poem just published in the Vienna papers
from a poem just published in the Vienna papers
sale on his seat for some time past. The following
lines were written by him at Gastein, on the 13th of
May, 1814, and are very significant and interesting
as read by the light of recent events:—

Seven and sixty, eight and sixty, listrous years, bequeath Unto nine and sixty scarce halo of witheret wreath. Seven y was the year of bitter smarting. One and seventy—perhaps the year of parting. Much that was so hopefully begun Is nefore my eyes in log and daraness run; Much undone I fain would now complete, Fain not so ingloriously would I retreat. Well, the praise is long, long since expired, but what for you in tol. I have acquired will be by you but seen in its full worth When I, perhaps, am no more on the earth.

THE LAW COURTS-THE NEW JUDGES.

With the close of the old year and the opening of the new the work of the law courts of the city will be renewed after the holidays with fresh energy. The accumulation of cases for trial on the calendars of the several courts has been very considerable of late, owing in a great measure to the upneaval which our local political system has undergone, and the distraction of the public mind consequent thereon. The result of the late election has sent some of the old incumbents of the Bench back to their offices, and to the resumption of more active if not more important professional duties. We have given fait official returns of the work upon the calendars for the coming terms in the Courts, and the assignment of Judges for service thereon. Some new men take their places on the Bench to-day, and, with the proverbial industry and application that characterizes the newly appointed or elected official, it is to be presumed that the work to be done will be accelerated and pushed forward with new zeal and commendable resolution. In the Supreme Court

JUDGE GEORGE C. BARRETT takes the place of Judge Sutherland. The new incumpent does not enter upon his high and important duties inexperienced as to what the judicial functions are. Judge Barrett first filled the office of Justice of the Sixth District Court in this city for four years, and, from that position was promoted to he Court of Common Pleas, where he was associated with Chief Justice Daly and Judge Brady-the lat-

he Court of Common Pleas, where he was associated with Cinef Justice Daly and Judge Bridy—the latter since elected to the Supreme Court and the former re-elected to the position he has so long and ably filled as Chief Justice of the Court. Judge Barrett retired from the Common Pleas to resume the more remanerative duties of his profession at the Bar. The late prosecutions in the courts of our city officials have brought Judge Barrett into great prominence, and so gratifying to the public mind has been his share in the success of those prosecutions that at the late election he was triumpnantly cleated to his present position, beating his opponent (Ledwith) by an overwhelming majority. SUPERIOR COURT.

Two men—new to the exercise of the judicial functions, but of considerable experience in their profession—nave been elected to the Bench of the superior Court, a result principally, if not altogether, due to the overthrow of the Tammany power in this city. The political machine upon which Tammany was used to run its aderents into office was utterly demolished at our late November election, and the people, for the first time in years, exercised the right to choose for themselves whom they should vole into office and whom they should reject. The two new incumbents on the Bench of the Superior Court are Judges John Sedgwick and William E. Curtis, elected on the people's reform taxet, and who take the places of Judges Spencer and Jones, candidates for reelection on the Tammany licket.

Judge Spencer and Jones, candidates for reelection on the Tammany licket.

Judge Spencer and Jones, candidates for reelection on the Tammany licket.

Judge Spencer and Jones, candidates for reelection on the Bench of New York in 1847. Admitted to the bar in 1863 he soon after became Assistant bistrict Attorney, on his retirement from which he has been very successiul.

entered into private practice, in which he has been very successful.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. CURTIS, elected to the Bench on the people's reform ticket, was born in Litchfield, Conn., about 1827. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and soon alterward entered the law office of Whilam Curtis Noyes, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He has pursued the practice of his profession since that time with great assignity and success. The only public office he has hitherto neld has been Commissioner on the Board of Education, of which he was also president for four years.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY.

Charles P. Daiy, LL.D., who has presided in the Court of Common Pleas as Chief Justice since 1857, was re-elected has been without opposition to the bench which he has so long graced and dignified. Judge Daly was born in this city, of irish parents, October, 1816, and is consequently fifty-six years old. His first study of inw was commenced in the office of William Senie, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1839. His re-election has been a source of extreme gratification to the people of the whole city as wel, and more particularly to the Bar, as his julifoid decisions are regarded of high authority, and the Court over watch he presides is the court of last resort in appeals from the local inferior tribunals in the city of New York.

Alexander Spaulding, who has just been elected

appeals from the local inferior tribunals in the city of New York.

Saking Court—Judge Alexander spaulding.

Alexander Spaulding, who has just been elected on the democratic reiorm ticket to succeed Judge Alker as Judge of the Marine Court, was born in Madison county, in this State, about forty-four years ago. He was crucated in oneids county, and graduated at thamilton College, Clinton, near Unea. In 1848. In September of the same year he went to Budfalo, and entered the law office of Milliard Fillmore, who was two years afterwards elected by the whig party to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and became Fressident by the death of General Zachary Taylor. In 1848 Mr. Spaulding was admitted to practice at the General Term of the Supreme Court at Auburn. In September, 1848, he went to Oshkosh, in Northern Wisconsin, where ne opened an office and for three years engaged successfully in the practice of law. He was then appointed Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wist, under Mr. Fillmore's administration, which office he held until after the election of Frankin Pierce to the Presidency.

In 1853 he came to the city of New York and commenced the practice of his profession, and has been here maintaining a good position at the Bar ever since.

Mr. Spaulding's first candidacy for office was

here maintaining a good position at the Bar ever since.

Mr. Spanlding's first candidacy for office was against Judge Brady, when that gentleman was elected the first time to the Common Pleas beach. He was subsequently unsuccessinily Judge Bariand's competitor for the Recordership. He was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Eighth district in 1888. He held this piace just one year, and has ever since devoted himsely exclusively to his profession, in which he has been very successful. Judge Spanlding brings matured experience to the discharge of the judicial duties attached to the high office to which the votes of his sellow clilzens have elected hims.

A MORMON WHITE ELEPHANT.

Uncle Sam's Difficulty Brigham's Opportunity.

The Boss Polygamist to Surrender To-Day-A Hard Nut for the Persecutors of the Sainty to Crack-No Money to Pav for the Prosecution of Brigham and Others Charged with Crimes.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 31, 1871. I have learned that Brignam Young has notified the United States authorities that he will be here to surrender himself to the Marshal on Tuesday morning on the murder indictments. If he is not admitted to bail he must go to Camp Douglas with the balance of the prisoners. No trouble is anticipated in any event.

George C. Bates, United States District Attorney. has addressed a communication to Senator Trumbull, Chairman of the January Committee of the Senate, asking advice and instruction on the follow ing points:-

First.—Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, from which there is no appeal, all islonies communed here are ofteness a rainst United States have and to be tried by lederal chicals, and the expenses to be paid by the United States, it paid at all.

the expenses to be pand by the United States, it paid at all.

Second—Under the Territorial Courts, as such, the officers are all Mormons, who will not punish their fellows or readers for high ectines at all, and do frequently punish Geathes unjudy and not punish their fellows or readers for high ectines at all, and do frequently punish Geathes unjudy and unfairly; and so, unless the United States Courts proceeded crimmals, anarch, must soon exist here, and neither life nor property will be sale.

Tard—The United States Courts preceding the ruling of our Supreme Court, here, decides that these offences are against Territorial laws, and that they must be proceeded by Territorial officers, and that the United States will not pay a cent of costs. The result is that all juriors and witnesses fees and contingent fees and courts of ast year are unpaid, and there is not a cent here to pay them.

Fourth—January 6 is set for the that of Brigman Young and others for merder and other crimes, and twenty other estimate cases are assigned for that time. District Another's Bakes is required to prosecute in these greats of the skets required to prosecute in these greats of the skets required to prosecute in these greats of the skets is required to prosecute in these greats of the skets is required for the juriors of windesses he asks.

First district to Investigate acceptant muriters, castrations and other normal criages. A venire is ordered, but the Marshal has no money to serve the witnesses, Juriors will not come, and there is no money to but the Marshal has no money to serve the witnesses.

on if they do.

Settle—The Collect States have no just, pentens-tury or place to keep criminals safe. except Camp Douglas. The cost of keeping them there, and transportation to and from the courts, is rapidly ac-cumulating a deok for some one to pay, aready amounting to \$10,000, mostly advanced by the pres-ent Marshal, and now due him and to jurors and

witnesses. "Under these circumstances," says Mr.

Secenth.—"Under these circumstances," says Mr.

Bates, "I see no other course for the government to
pursue than to provide money instantly to pay all
jurors, witnesses and the daily expenses of the
prosecution of these great crimes, or to order them
all dismissed forthwith from the United States
Court. Am I not right? Flease answer."

The great trials are likely to come to maight if

something is not promptly done. The officials will no longer be a catspaw of Congress, watch is playing fast and loose with them, The Odd Fellows have given \$166 for the prosecution of the Robinson murderers, but the government has not given a If the President's policy is to be carried out gove

ernment, not private parties here, will have to pay

EXECUTION IN ILLINOIS.

A Young Man Only Nineteen Years Old Hong for Marder-" dam Dia I.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in a despatch from Hammbal, dated December 19, gives the following account of the hanging of a young

man named Bartholomew Barnes;—
Bartholomew Barnes, me murderer of John Grisham, convicted in the Pike County Circuit Court, was hung in the county just at Pittsheld thus after-

The killing took place on the 27th of last February in Calloun county, near the landing eprostic Clarks-ville, Mo. Grisham and Barnes had hard some difficulty a few weeks before this. Barnes then threatened to tear Grisham's beart out. On the 27th of February they crossed the river from Clarksville together. Grisham was in a wagon with his son, bitteen years of age, and was pretty drunk. Barnes was on fool. On leaving the landing barnes asked to ride and on promising to behave masself consent was given. Barnes and Grisham sat together on a board, and the son stood up in trout. Before they had proceeded far thoy got into a quarrel, but no blows were strack. Barnes rose up, made an opproprious remark, caugust Grisham and jumped out. The scat-board topped, and Grisham led on the opposite side and lay on his back, near a fence. Barnes raa to hum, steaded himself by hosting to the fence and dehearately stamped him to death, crashing his swait and muthattag his face beyond recognition. Mr. Tyler, who saw the dreatur work of death, called to barnes to desist, and the murderer jumped the lence and field. Tyler pursued and captured him, and boant blood, brath and half adhering to his bootned. The prisoner was turned over to the authorities and indicated for marder. He took a change of venue to Pike county.

The case was tried at the December term. The trial was brief, and on the 50th inst, the july, after a The killing took place on the 27th of last February

adhering to his bootheed. The prisoner was turned over to the authorities and indicited for morder. He took a change of venue to Pike county.

The case was tried at the December term. The trial was brief, and on the 5th inst. the july, after a short retirement, returned a verdict of guity, and fixed death by hanging as the penalty. He was sentenced on the 4th by Judge Higner o'Clock. The prisoner betrayed no emotion during the trial, and during the sentence kept repea ing to himself, "in never done it. I never saw sinu," &c. After the sentence he brainfested in concern for his future, and manifested a painful recklessness concerning his fate. A minister visited thin frequently between the 5th hist, and to-day, and he flatened attentively and toid him he was sorry for what he had done, but hoped the hanging would be postponed.

He chang to this hope until the day when he became penitient.

To the reporter yesterday he said if he had to die he would be brave, as he would not let the Grisham family know that he cried. This morning he was attended by Revs. Journey and Presty. Who exhorted him to fook to God for forgiveness. The prisoner joined with them in prayer. Your reporter visited him at one o'clock to-day and lound him a young man mineteen years of age and not appearing the hardenel wreton that he has been represented. He was attried in a new stut of black corn, and had a friencily look about him that won the sympathy of all who called upon him. In answer to a question he said that he was ready to die, but he hared to leave his friends. He then asked if the called would be painful, and inquired particularly into the details of death by hanging. Shortly after well. Shortly after he knelt down atone asked there was no hope for a postponement, and was answered in the negative. He may hanging shortly after he knelt down atone asked if there was no hope for a postponement, and that the cause was winkey.

At two o'clock the list of with the prishment has and the prishmer was faven from the cell to the gain lows, in

The drop fell at twenty-five minutes past two, and he was precipitated five teet, the force breaking his neck and producing death almost mathanty. At a quarter to three o'clock the physicians made an examination and pronounced him dead. He was cut down, placed in a colin and delivered to his mother for burial.

The jail was surrounded all day with large crowds of men and women, who begged the officers to admit them. They remained until the colin was carried out and driven away.

The sad duty of the officers was performed in a creditable manner, and mach praise is due Shoriff McGarland and his deputies for the manner in which the order of the Court was executed.

THE OYSTER TRADE AT NORFOLK.—As an evenue of the amount or business transacted in the wealth taken from the waters adjacent to the city we will take the snipments of one house for one day:—3,000 business in bags, 300 business in the shell, and 1,000 cases of quart and had gailon cans, without mentioning the large quantity put up in kegs holding from five to lorfy gailons, amounting in the aggregate to many hondred gallons. It is somewhat curious to see the various manes of oysters purchased by this firm, of which we may enumerate Lynnhaven Bay, Cheevystone, Pagan Creek, Western Branch, Horn harbor, Cheesemaa's Creek, Mason's Creek, Sleepy tibid, Nansemond, Pocosin, Little Bay, Back Bay, and, in fact, all the capice and favorite cysters with which our waters abound.—Norjolk Virginian, Dec. 28.